



ESTABLISHED JUNE 6, 1870.

# SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, SUNDAY, FEB. 5, 1905

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

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PRICE, FIVE CENTS

LAST EDITION.  
WEATHER FOR SALT LAKE  
Local snow.

Silver, 61c per ounce.  
Copper, 15c.  
Lead, in ore, 34.5c; New York, 31.0c.

## KUROPATKIN IS READY TO QUIT

Story That the Russian Commander  
Wants to Resign.

## FAILURE OF GRIPPENBERG CONFLICTING TALES FROM THE FAR EAST.

**S**T. PETERSBURG, Feb. 4.—(5 p. m.)—Rumors of General Kuropatkin handing over his command to General Linvitch, commander of the First army, have been current in St. Petersburg since the announcement that General Gripenberg had been relieved of his command and dismissed from the Associated Press is unable to obtain any confirmation of the reports. The war office declares they are improbable, but is making no denial.

A distinguished general told the Associated Press that evidently there had been friction between General Kuropatkin and General Gripenberg, and added:

"I have heard a great deal of talk about Kuropatkin's asking to be relieved, but nothing positive can be said on the subject at present."

### Conflicting Stories.

There are two conflicting versions of the incident. According to one of them, General Gripenberg complained to the emperor that General Kuropatkin had refused to support his flanking movement, in view of which Gripenberg asked to be relieved. The emperor, it is added, then telegraphed to Kuropatkin asking for an explanation, in reply to which Kuropatkin wired that his health was shattered and requested permission to turn over his command to General Linvitch.

According to the second and more commonly credited version of the affair, Kuropatkin complained to the emperor that Gripenberg undertook the flanking movement in defiance of orders, and demanded the general's dismissal.

The hope is generally expressed that the incident will be satisfactorily adjusted, as it is realized on all sides that Kuropatkin's departure from the front would prove a severe blow to hopes of victory in the near future.

Gripenberg's withdrawal has not changed the situation. The Russians continue to hold their positions around Sandepas.

### GERMAN CRITICISM.

**Colonel Gaedke Says Kuropatkin Is Too Cautious.**

Berlin, Feb. 4.—Colonel Gaedke, since his return from the far east, where he was war correspondent for the Tageblatt, writes his opinion of General Kuropatkin.

"Although a thorough and thorough honorable man, benevolent, personally brave, admirable in the quiet of his workshop, simple in his tastes and an excellent administrator, Kuropatkin lacks," says Colonel Gaedke, "that sense of the dramatic, that darkness of a situation, quick decision, immediate correlation of means and, before all, the unimpaired will that alone triumphs in war, that without compromise takes the bodies and souls of his men in taking their last and best to compass victory. Such men as Kuropatkin are not few in the Russian army, and their qualities attach the soldier to his flag, but they do not win victories. Kuropatkin at Liangong burdened his mind with placing individual regiments, battalions and batteries and lost thereby the conception of the whole."

Colonel Gaedke says of Kuropatkin as over-cautious and concludes:

"No leader is so bad as he who will not take a risk."

### KUROPATKIN'S REPORT.

**Russians Destroyed Railway South of Liao Yang.**

St. Petersburg, Feb. 4.—General Kuropatkin, telegraphing under date of Feb. 3 to Emperor Nicholas, says:

"The village of Chautandhenan has been completely captured by our troops after a fight at 5 o'clock this morning. We recomputed the villages of Fanchen and Pudova, occupied by the enemy, and after several days the sharpshooters entered Fanchen and shot and bayoneted many Japanese. The latter were captured and returned, carrying off their dead or wounded."

"On our right flank the Japanese left 100 cases, of which number we buried eighty-seven."

A later dispatch from General Kuropatkin, dated Feb. 3, says:

"No reports of further encounters have been received."

"One of our patrols blew up the railway eight miles south of Liao Yang, Jan. 31 and Feb. 2."

### UNABLE TO MOVE.

**Terrible Weather Holds Back Armies in Icy Grip.**

St. Petersburg, Feb. 4, 11:40 p. m.—Interest in the ill-starred attempt to capture Sandepas is cooled by the withdrawal of General Gripenberg and unconfirmed reports regarding the retirement of General Kuropatkin.

According to the latest information received by the war office, operations on the right flank of the Russian army are at a standstill. The extreme right of the Russian army, which held Chautandhenan, on the Hun River, six miles northwest of Sandepas. Apparently both sides are unable to move, owing to the terrible weather. There are 25 degrees of frost, accompanied by wind, but in view of the sudden fluctuations in temperature at this time of the year the frost may suddenly decrease and the Russians would then be confronted with the alternative of withdrawing in order to avoid being intercepted by a Japanese column from Shihke or of undertaking a general advance. The latter view finds some confirmation in a dispatch to the Associated Press from Tientsin, reporting a reconnaissance by General Rennenkampf's force on the Russian left, which perhaps is preliminary to an advance.

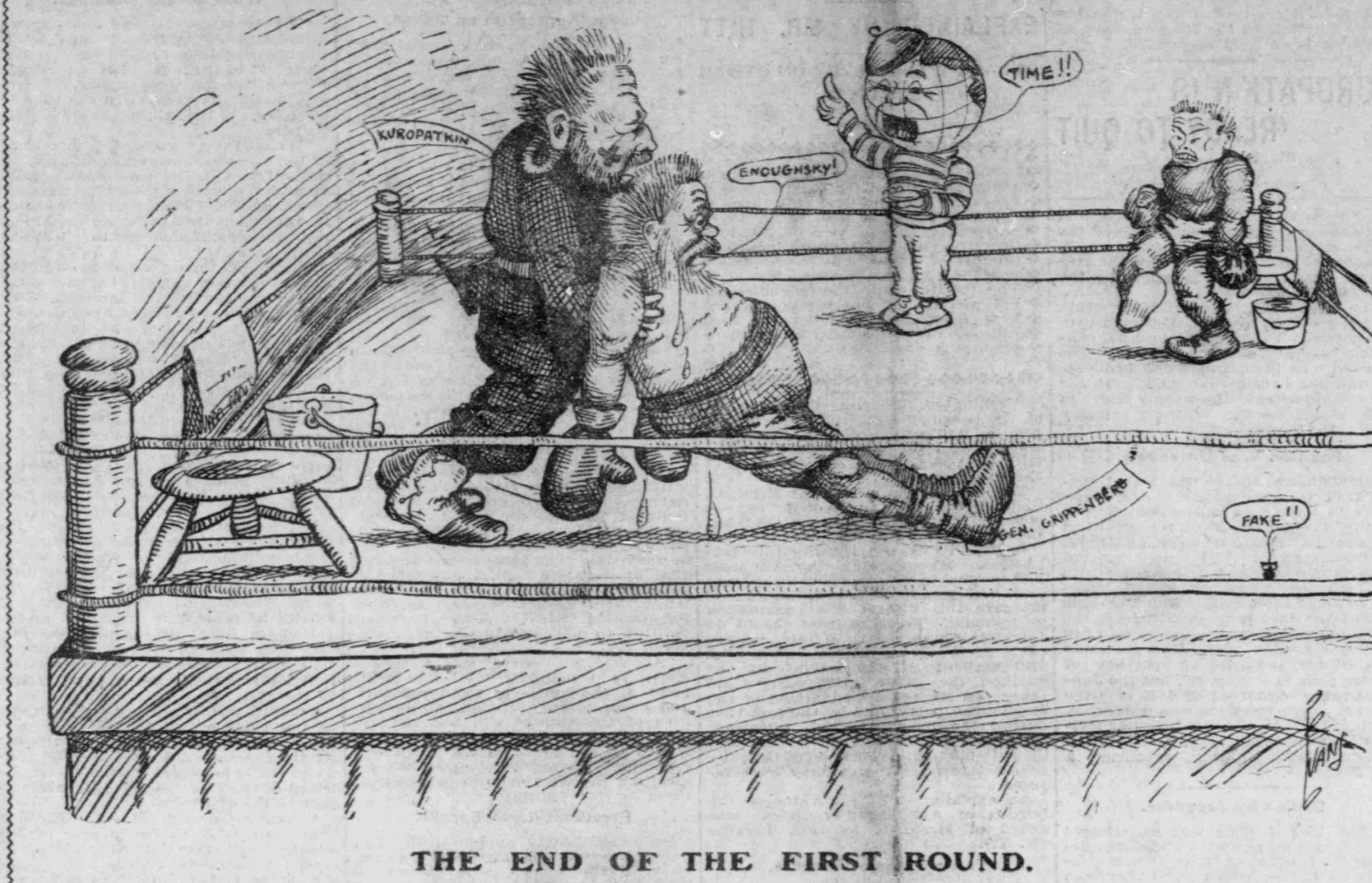
The military authorities here are encouraged by the report as showing that the Russians are able to repeat the plan of reaching the enemy's line of communication.

### MUKDEN ADVICES.

**Russian Activity on the Shakhe River Not Ended.**

Mukden, Feb. 4.—Though there is a momentary pause in the operations, Russian activity on the Shakhe river has not ended. Two hundred Japanese prisoners were brought in today. They were badly dressed and suffered from cold. The Japanese report that 500 Russians were taken prisoners during the last attack.

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## TRAINS TO RUN EARLY IN APRIL

Vice President J. Ross Clark Talks  
of San Pedro.

## PLANS FOR CELEBRATION ARRANGEMENTS DISCUSSED ON BOTH ENDS OF ROUTE.

**V**ICE PRESIDENT J. ROSS CLARK of the San Pedro railroad arrived in the city yesterday morning, accompanied by Mrs. Clark. They left for Butte last evening and will return Wednesday, leaving here Thursday morning for Los Angeles over the new road.

Mr. Clark spent most of the day at the San Pedro offices going over business matters with Manager Wells. During the noon hour he met the committee of the Commercial club, of which J. W. Houston is chairman, and discussed the outline of arrangements for the celebration of the opening of the new road. Mr. Clark told the committee the road would probably be operating regular through trains early in April, and when he had finished his trip over the line next week he thought he could approximate the time of the celebration closely enough to indicate exactly how much time could be had for preparation and arrangements. The celebration of the rails, he said, make it possible to expedite the work incident to the final completion of the road in anticipation of regular traffic, and he would have everything in readiness in April. The rolling stock will all be delivered by that time, the roadbed will be in shape for business, and all the conditions will be favorable to opening in a satisfactory way.

### Plans to Be Submitted.

At Mr. Clark's suggestion, the Commercial club committee will consider its plans early next week and give him suggestions on his return to Butte so he can take a tentative programme with him to Los Angeles and discuss the celebration with the people who are interested in arrangements for the affair.

While nothing definite has been decided, the committee in Los Angeles and Salt Lake, it seems probable that the Salt Lake delegation will be entertained in April. Senator W. A. Clark will not come out until after the adjournment of congress in March, but is expected to be here when the road is thrown open for through traffic.

Mr. Clark called attention to the fact that unscrupulous promoters have been working the public on alleged townsite sale along the line of the San Pedro, and advised investors generally to look out for frauds in such transactions. "One man," he said, "has platted land at Las Vegas two miles from the railroad station, without any water rights or prospects of water, and is selling lots to people who take it for granted he has a legitimate proposition. The railroad is being pushed as fast as men and money can be got, and expects to subdivide a townsite to the station, which will be valuable property for business and residence purposes and will be supplied with water from sources owned by the company. It would be well for those who contemplate purchasing in Las Vegas or elsewhere to be sure of their location before they close any deals."

### WITHDRAWN FROM ENTRY.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The interior department has withdrawn from all form of disposal whatever six townships, embracing 128,240 acres of public lands in the Glenwood and Sprague, Colo. land district, on account of irrigation projects.

## DISMAL FAILURE OF THE CONTEST WILL PAY THEIR OWN EXPENSES

Peabody's Contest Has Fallen Flat Owing to the Great Cloud  
of Republican Witnesses For Governor.

Adams.

**D**ENVER, Feb. 4.—For the first time since the Peabody-Adams gubernatorial contest began before the joint legislative committee, a hearing was held today in the morning, so that a night session could be dispensed with.

Depositions of voters whose ballots have been declared illegal by the experts are being taken before twelve notaries public today. At least 300 depositions, according to Attorney John A. Rush, will have been secured before night, including 100 secured last night.

Nearly four witnesses had been on the stand before the committee, when the session was called to order this morning. All of these have identified their ballots.

### Easily Identified.

A number of witnesses, both Democratic and Republican today identified as their own ballots which experts had declared to be fraudulent.

Attorney P. J. E. Robinson, a Republican judge, identified his ballot among forty Republican ballots which an expert had declared written by the same person. He also identified his initials under the numbers on the ballots and declared they were all ballots which were cast in his precinct on election day.

### Dismal Failure of Expert.

"Then," said Attorney Rush, "when Expert Fleury says that these forty Republican ballots are in one handwriting, he is somewhat of a failure as an expert."

"Absolutely," said the witness. The witness declared that it was absolutely impossible that these ballots had been switched.

On examining the list of fifty Democratic and forty Republican names corresponding to the ballots which Expert Fleury reported were in one handwriting, the witness declared that he was personally acquainted with forty-five of the Democratic and thirty-five of the Republican ballots which he voted at that precinct on election day. The other ten he knew were legally registered and out of the 20 people who voted she checked up 347. The others she could not find and understood they had moved.

The names of the alleged fraudulent voters were read to Mrs. Hogan and with one exception she stated they were like voters in the same precinct.

Thirteen witnesses in all were examined today with a view of having them identify their ballots from among those registered in the precinct, and the results were almost entirely negative.

The committee will resume its hearings on Monday afternoon.

The western representatives of the committee are Monday (Wyo.), Reed (Kan.), Williamson (Ore.), Hitchcock (Neb.), Van Duser (Nev.), Bell (Cal.), and Senators Bard (Cal.), Warren (Neb.), Stewart (Neb.), Kearns (Utah), Dietrich (Neb.), Hansbrough (N. D.), Aukens (Wash.), Fulton (Mont.), and Newlands (Nev.).

The members of the committee who make the trip will be accompanied by several officers of the reclamation service. The expenses of the trip will be borne by members of the committee.

**OPPOSITION CAME FROM A REPUBLICAN**

Washington, Feb. 4.—Representative Mondell today called over for passage his bill providing for opening the Shoshone Indian reservation. Objection to the bill was made by Representative Fitzgerald of New York who had been withdrawn and the minority leader, John Sharp Williams, stated that there was no opposition to the bill from his side of the house. Opposition, however, came from unexpected source, Representative McMoran of Michigan interposing an objection, which served to prevent passage as the procedure was under the rule requiring unanimous consent.

McMoran was labored with by his Michigan colleagues to withdraw his opposition, but he declined to yield, and the bill went over. Representative McMoran of Michigan interposing an objection, which served to prevent passage as the procedure was under the rule requiring unanimous consent.

Mondell will again make an effort early next week to secure favorable action on the bill.

**NOT A CASE FOR THE U. S. DISTRICT COURT**

Helena, Mont., Feb. 4.—Upon motion of District Attorney Rasch, Judge W. H. Hunt in the United States court today quashed indictments returned by the federal grand jury against former Mayor Frank Edwards, former Chief of Police Tom Travis of Helena, and San Goodwin for admitting upon George O. Freeman, receiver of the United States land office in this city several months ago.

The district attorney asked for the dismissal because the government could not prove its jurisdiction. Edwards, Travis and Goodman are alleged to have attacked Freeman in his office because he would not tell whom he heard say that Mayor Edwards and Chief Travis received percentages from gamblers for allowing them to run in Helena in defiance of the law.

## PRACTICE WILL BE CONTINUED

Roosevelt Says Catholic Contracts Are  
All Right.

## A LETTER TO HITCHCOCK LEGISLATION FOR THE INDIANS NEEDED.

**W**ASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—President Roosevelt has sent a letter to Secretary Hitchcock on the subject of authority for granting contracts for the education of Indians in denominational schools.

The president says that inasmuch as the legal authority exists to grant the request of the Indians, unquestionably they are entitled by moral right to have their moneys used to educate their children at the schools they choose. The president directs that the interior department continue the practice unless congress direct otherwise or the courts hold that the decision of the department of justice to this effect is wrong.

The president also urges the passage of the Lacey bill authorizing the allotment of annuities in severally to the Indians in the same way as their land is allotted.

### Roosevelt's Letter.

The president's letter follows: "White House, Washington, D. C., Feb. 3, 1905.—To the Secretary of the Interior: I have received from you the letter of the commissioner of Indian affairs of Jan. 31, 1905, in relation to the inquiries of the Honorable James S. Sherman as to the authority for granting contracts for education of Indians in denominational schools. This letter of the commissioner of Indian affairs asks that the general questions raised in Mr. Sherman's letter of Jan. 23 be united with the special question raised by the commissioner in his letter of Jan. 23 and presented to the president for submission to the attorney general.

"The letter of Jan. 21 concerning the payment of annuities to the office of the commissioner of Indian affairs in connection with the contract with St. Labre school on the Tongue River reservation stands by itself and will be submitted to the attorney general for his consideration and report.

### The Original Petitions.

"As regards the general question, I have received from the attorney general under date of Feb. 2 a letter, in which he has concluded that the 1902 petitions on behalf of the various Catholic and Episcopal schools were brought to my attention by certain ecclesiastics and laymen, who requested the interior department to distribute the rations and annuities through mission schools of their several churches when the children were in the care of those schools. The attorney general decided that this request was illegal and could not properly be granted. Over a year afterwards the request was made originally on behalf of certain Catholic schools in 1902, on behalf of a Lutheran school in 1904, that where there were Indian moneys held in trust for the support of the children of the Catholic church and of the Episcopal church, the interest on these Indians' moneys being distributed among the individual Indians or in such other ways as the secretary of the interior, and not the direct, and where certain Indians petitioned that the moneys so distributed to them should be used for the support of the children of the Catholic church, which they desired their children to attend, this petition should be granted.

### Question Was New.

"The question raised was, of course, wholly different from that originally raised by the Catholic and Episcopal church and of the Catholic church. This new request was submitted to the department of justice, and the department decided, as set forth in the accompanying report, that the prohibition of the law as to the use of public moneys for the support of sectarian schools, and that these moneys belonging to the Indians, should be applied in accordance with the desire of the Indians for the support of the schools which they were sending their children to. There was, in my judgment, no question that, inasmuch as the legal authority existed to grant the request of the Indians, they were entitled as a matter of moral right to have the moneys coming to them used for the education of their children at the schools of their choice.

### Must Be Genuine.

"Care must be taken, of course, to see that any petition by the Indians is genuine and that the money appropriated for a given school represents only the moneys of the Indians, and that the Indians making the petition are entitled. But if these two conditions are fulfilled, it is, in my opinion, just and right that the Indians should have their wishes respected when they request that their own money—not the money of the public—be applied to the support of certain schools to which they desire to send their children. The practice will be continued by the department entered in congress should decree to the contrary, or, of course, unless the courts should decide that the decision of the department of justice is erroneous."

### Legislation Needed.

"It is, however, greatly to be desired that the bill introduced by Representative Lacey and providing for permission to allot these annuities in severally to the Indians, exactly as they are done with land, should be enacted into law. Its enactment and administration would prevent the raising of any question of this character, for each individual Indian would then be left free to use the money to which he is entitled outright on his own land, without the hindrance of having it held by the secretary of the interior, in consequence of his petition. I earnestly hope that congress will at once pass this bill into law.

"The special case of the St. Labre school stands by itself, the question being whether the contract entered into to one authorized by the finding of the department of justice in January, 1904, or whether it is one of those cases forbidden under the decision of the department of justice of January, 1902. The attorney general will speedily report the category in which this case comes.

### Leupp Interviewed.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Leupp, in an interview regarding the sectarian school question today, said that all these contracts were made under a previous administration and that he had not yet had time to review them. He said he had no knowledge of the subject except from a very hasty review of the files.

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## SOLONS GO ON TRIP TO LOGAN

Visit Agricultural College and Hear  
of Its Needs.

## PROMISE TO BE LIBERAL LUNCHEON IS SERVED BY DOMESTIC SCIENCE GIRLS.

**W**ERE it in the power of the 300 odd visitors, exclusive of members of the legislature, who made the trip to the Agricultural college at Logan yesterday, to grant the appropriation of \$250,000 asked for its maintenance for the next two years, it is safe to say that it would already be awarded, for never were guests more hospitably and genuinely welcomed than were those who spent yesterday at the Cache county institution.

From the tenor of the speeches made by members of the legislature at the college yesterday afternoon, it would seem hardly necessary to say that the plea for a liberal appropriation needs champions in either upper or lower house, for the faculty was assured that every effort would be striven to allow the college sufficient funds for maintenance and improvement during the next two years.

The Agricultural college asks for approximately \$250,000 for the next two years. If the finances of the state will in any way permit, that will be the amount which the present legislature will appropriate.

### Make an Early Start.

The special train for Logan pulled out shortly after 8 o'clock yesterday morning with about 175 legislators and friends aboard. At Ogden, the number was swelled by fourteen, while at Brigham City, a delegation of seven from the Cache County Commercial club boarded to act as a committee of welcome. This committee consisted of Mayor E. W. Robinson of Logan, Fred Turner of the Logan Republican, Wesley James, J. A. Hendrickson, Captain James Syer, Orson Smith, F. K. Nubaker and Muelich Thatchner.

The house standing committees on education and art, claims and public accounts and ways and means had left for Logan Friday morning and will carry on investigations Saturday morning. The representatives and senators on board the train were Senators Barber, Lawrence, Hulsebush, Holladay, Love, Rasmussen, Gardner, Larsen and Johnson and Representatives Allen, J. A. Anderson, Austin, Carroll, Cronan, Curtis, Henry, Johnson, Pace, Panekke, Roberts, Simons, Stookey, Thompson, Wilson and Tolton.

Six hours were spent by the visitors as the guests of the Cache county students of the institute and of the Cache Commercial club, a committee from which boarded the train at Brigham City and accompanied the visitors to Logan. Conveyances at the Logan station carried all to the college building, where for two hours the domestic science department was inspected.

### Students Serve Luncheon.

The large library and reading room had been turned into a dining room for the occasion, and in this covers had been laid for over 200. The dining room and tables were prettily decorated with flowers from the college conservatory, and the college colors, purple and gold, were everywhere to be seen. About twenty-five senior students of the girls' domestic science department served the guests with an inviting luncheon, which was to flight at least any present man's nose as to the practical value of the instruction given in this branch of domestic science.

Following luncheon, the speakers were made by W. S. McCornick, president of the board of trustees, President W. J. Kerr of the Agricultural college, President S. H. Love of the House, Speaker Thomas H. Burton of the house, Senator Simon Bamberger, Representative W. M. McCrear, Representative F. K. Fishburn, Representative Harry S. Pugh, Representative T. C. Callister and Attorney General M. A. Breiden.

At the conclusion of the speech-making, which consumed about two hours, the visitors were taken to the mechanical and engineering departments, and the farm barns. The train returning for Salt Lake left Logan shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and the visitors were met at the station by the Logan Commercial club, which had arrived too late to catch the returning train. The party was under the supervision of General B. E. Pasquage, D. S. Spencer of the Oregon Short Line and "Hi" Dunn, traveling passenger agent for the same line.

### McCornick Presides Over Meeting.

President W. S. McCornick of the board of trustees, who presided over the meeting, was the first speaker. He stated that he appeared at Governor Cutler's request to represent the latter in his capacity as executive. The governor, he stated, had indicated that he favored an adequate appropriation to the college by the present legislature. He asked the legislators to carefully consider the claim that the college and the University of Utah. After carefully considering the claim, the legislature, he urged, should bring in an appropriation sufficient to cover the needs of the Logan institution.

He stated that the needs of the house and senate might well invoke the aid of the Almighty in case they did not grant the popular demand for a just appropriation.

### Kerr Makes a Speech.

President W. J. Kerr of the Agricultural college followed with a speech. He extended the formal welcome of the day to those present. He briefly outlined the laws under which industrial colleges were created and the condition under which they exist. The Logan institution, he said, was one of sixty-four maintained with government aid throughout the country.

The sources of income of the Agricultural college, he explained, were three: the aid given by the state through acts of congress in 1862, 1887 and 1890; appropriations by state legislatures, and student fees. The total amount of the income of the college since the founding of the Agricultural college in 1890 were as follows: United States government, \$66,000; state, \$521,000; miscellaneous, \$103,000.

The aggregate of these sums had been devoted to the purchase of land, namely, instructional and experimental. For purposes of instruction \$973,000 had been expended, while during the same period, \$273,000 had been used for purposes of experimental work. The value of the entire agricultural college plant, President Kerr placed at \$44,000.

Speaking of the growth of the institution, he stated that the college had the fact that where four years ago there were only about 300 students, there were today 718 registered pupils. These represented twenty-three coun-

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